

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1883.

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 10.

The magistrates have held another meeting to resolve that larrikinism should be put down. They have further resolved that flogging is the best means of putting it down, and they recommend the Government to bring in a bill for making the flogging of larrikins a legal punishment. The Government have been similarly advised many times before. They will be advised, in like manner, many times in the future. Meantime the larrikins are in no fear of the Legislature passing any such bill into law. For larrikinism is a fixed institution. The larrikin of 20 years ago has become the adult savage of to-day. And he has a vote, and he has children, and his children are larrikins as he was, and he will not vote for the candidate who advocates flogging. Consequently legislators will not support a measure which condemns birches and "cats." They will prudently—that is prudently in view of future elections—talk nonsense about the exuberance of youthful spirits, and the undoubted development of the young men of this great country, and they will advocate a further trial of lassation.

The power of the larrikin is the return of Mr. Gannon to Parliament. Young Australia, containing the larrikin voters of Emerald Hill, sent him in. Some hopeful persons said Mr. Gannon had learnt wisdom during his exclusion from political life; but they did not give him credit for consistency. Like some other illustrious persons, Mr. Gannon has learnt nothing, and he has forgotten all. He had hardly been five minutes seated in the House when he lifted up his voice. And he has gone on shouting up. He will lift it up in the same fashion so long as it remains to him.

By an odd coincidence there has been a good deal of larrikinism ferment during the past few days. Thus the young savages in Melbourne have revolted, and for awhile they were the masters in the revolt. Eventually they were overpowered, and they will be punished by suitable admonition, and a nominal limitation of prison privileges. Another section of them being in high spirits, on Sunday assembled at the Melbourne Cemetery, and held a Devil's festival, the occasion of their revelry being the interment of a Chinaman. A Chinaman is at all times a subject for the Melbourne savages to gird at, but a dead Chinaman seems to be his especial aversion, and so on Sunday, as I have said, he overflowed with demoniac mischief, and as he had it all his own way, the police not interfering, he was happy.

A Dr. Warren has been lecturing on the liver, and he thinks that a disordered liver is the cause of a good deal of wickedness, and that if we could regulate the action of this viscous in young men they would probably improve in their manners. I observe that the young savages who make the streets terrible, frequently remark in their observations to each other, that they would like to rip out each other's liver, prefacing this by an adjective is common use. It may be that this desire in the direction of vivisection is only a jocular expression. It may even be a phrase of contempt. But it is at least curious that this organ should be often in their mouths.

No doubt the liver explanation might be carried much further. Thus there is Mr. Angus Mackay, who having spent some time in your city of Sydney, six months ago came back to Melbourne, to resume his place in the Assembly. He was never a lively person, either in person, manner, or voice; but he did not very determinedly force his unloveliness upon the world in a general way. But now he is emphatic in declaring his conviction that the world is wickedly conspiring to vex him. When he speaks nobody listens to him, and the reporters do not report him. Consequently the Government of which he is not a member is a bad Government, and reporters are contemptible persons. As one way of remedying this evil he would have a daily *Herald*, the conductors of which should be under the obligation, on pain of death, to report him in full. Inferentially it is to be gathered that he would make it compulsory on the public to read his speeches. There would be one good thing as the result of this latter edict, for some one of the sufferers would straightway assassinate him. Perhaps a maddened reporter would do it.

Whether it be only coincident, or the effect of a distinct cause, may never be known, but as soon as Mr. Gannon came back to Parliament Mr. Bent and Mr. Woods announced their intention of going to India. It might be that they felt there would be little chance for them with such a master of the art of mud-throwing present. Some people think Mr. Woods is going to India to get warm. He has complained continually of the draughts in the House, and goes about wrapped up in comforters and grottoes, so it may be he has resolved to desperation to go to Calcutta. With reference to Mr. Bent, the explanation may be of a different kind, because he has been in such perpetual hot water that, as far as climatic conditions are concerned, the change can make no difference to him unless he has the right to be exempted from it. This is the case with the principle that life is a succession of compensations, the departure of Mr. Woods and Mr. Bent witnesses the return of Mr. A. T. Clark. With a delighted regard for his reputation, Mr. Clark went at once to the Assembly and relieved his post-up boor by denouncing something as dangerous. After this exposition he seemed, for him, quite cheerful. But he is understood to be gratified at the contemplation of so much real work got through during his absence, and especially that his supreme aversion the Harbour Trust have secured their amended Act, and that therefore all the improvements he laboured so hard to prevent will be effected in spite of him. So now he waits with dismay that most practical body going to work to make Melbourne instead of Sydney or Williamstown the principal export of the colony. For the next few years all that dreary land between Flinders-street and the bay will be alive with active labour, and those who may be absent from this city during the present decennial period will find when they return a transformation so complete as to make recognition of the locality difficult. But in truth improvements are going on in all other directions in Melbourne, the worst of them is that they involve a blocking up of the roadway, and a frequent deadlock of the traffic. The most irritating of these present blocks is in Swanston-street, where the Corporation are making one of the main sewers, the completion of which system will relieve this city of its opprobrium of being the dirtiest metropolis in the Australia. But the Corporation being above remonstrance, is proceeding with this work as slowly as it is possible to proceed. The consequence is that the city, that part of it, looks as if a siege were going on and we were digging trenches and fortifications.

And among other improvements, it has been suggested by the Post Office Department, of which the Chief Secretary is the head, that for the obtaining of more room the Post Office should be housed by filling up the arches with wooden panels, and so confining the public to the steps. No doubt the piazza is a good deal used by that large class of persons who always seem to have more time on their hands than they can possibly employ, and who therefore sit or lounge in any place where they can saunter or prop themselves up against a wall. But although the Post Office is among our many ugly buildings, this conversion of the piazza into rooms would intensify its ugliness, and at the same accommodation could be obtained by building another storey, or two other stories, there seems to be no good reason for this makeshift contrivance. Besides, there is plenty of room for extending the main building round the corner into Little Bourke-street, consequently it is not probable that Mr. Barry's project will be carried out.

And in the matter of buildings, Mr. Coppin laid the foundation-stone of his model lodging-house yesterday, and as his project, besides being philanthropic, is commercially acceptable, it will succeed. He had with him on the occasion the Rev. Mr. Strong, who, as might be expected, said some sensible things. Thus he said: You could not expect people to be truly good who live in dirty, comfortable houses. And he therein struck the right note which determines the whole composition of morality. The locality where Mr. Coppin is building his model lodging-house is morally, as it is hygienically, one of the worst in Melbourne. Its reformation has been attempted these many years by means of tracts; but the tracts have borne no good fruit. It has been debated with tracts, and city missionaries, male and female, have reported that tracts had effected no improvement. And now Mr. Coppin, who does not believe solely in tract-distribution, is going to try what can be done by comfortable housing, plenty of light, efficient ventilation,

books, books, and billiards. And he has everybody's good wishes.

The eighteenth annual session of the Congregational Union of New South Wales was opened yesterday afternoon at 10 o'clock, when Rev. A. G. Pye, chairman for the year, took the chair.

The proceedings having been opened in the usual way, a report and financial statement were brought up by the council of Cambria College for presentation to the owners and subscribers. The report of A. G. Pye, chairman for the year, occupied the position during the consideration of the report and financial statement.

Rev. J. T. W. Davis, M.A., secretary pro tem., read the report as follows:—"The council of Cambria College have much pleasure in submitting to its members, and to the friends and supporters of the college, the annual report. I have endeavoured to make the report as clear as possible on the numbers of the students, the amount of the income of the institution, the expenditure, notwithstanding the demands made upon the attention and resources of the church by the various jubilee services. The revenue of the college for the year now past amounts to £1,000, and the cost of the third barrel, so that the three years' course at the University is now practically provided for. During the past year Messrs. W. J. Glass, G. Rawson, A. Brugh, and L. Moyle have been in regular attendance at the degree classes. Mr. Glass has also been attending the theological classes. Mr. Brugh has also been attending the theological classes. Mr. Moyle, the Rev. F. Hibbert, and sanctioned by the constitution of the College, Mr. Davis, a student of the Baptist denomination, is attending the college lectures, and continuing his studies with the Rev. Mr. Clark, B.A., and the Rev. W. Matthews, and Mr. W. H. Morris, M.A., and Mr. W. J. Green, H. Herd, W. S. Buzza, and the Rev. T. Holt. Dr. S. Day is a resident on leave from England. The amount of fees received as rent of hall and chamber and dormitory, and the plans of work are being watchfully adapted to the changing circumstances of the people. Large gifts have been laid up on the altar, from which we have derived a sum of £1,000. No lack of funds has been experienced by the college, but the field of labor is still vast, and the difficulties are great. The British people are more and more anxious to go to Australia, and the old limits are being passed, and new ground is being taken up for Christian culture. The missionary band is more and more recruited, and the work of the evangelist goes on in the field steadily, advancing in number and efficiency, and the plan of work is being

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At all. In reality constructive contempt is a fiction. Where a press comment is an offence, the offence is not against the Court but against the public, and for that reason it should be dealt with as we deal with other offences against the public. It is necessary to remember that although the third and fourth clauses of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL's bill are taken from the English bill, the latter was introduced for the special purpose of dealing with one offence, and the former is introduced for the purpose of dealing with what is really another. Besides the provisions we have named there is a fourth provision, under which any order made by a Judge under the bill will be subject to appeal. At present we believe there is no appeal from a sentence for contempt unless some irregularity of procedure can be shown. In this matter the ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposes that cases of contempt be treated as other cases are treated.

These are the essential provisions of the bill. The essence of it, as the ATTORNEY-GENERAL pointed out, lies in the first clause, and although so much is not expressly stated, we may presume that the intention is that cases of contempt shall be tried by jury. If this were not the intention, the bill might prove a small gain to anybody. It matters little by whom the initiative is taken if an alleged offender is adjudged guilty beforehand and is simply to be called upon to show cause why he should not be punished. There might be circumstances in which the interests of the public would be safe in the hands of the Judges as in those of an Attorney-General. The whole tendency of Mr. DALLY's argument was to show that there is a difference in principle between a interruption of the proceedings of a Court or a disobedience of its orders and a public comment upon its actions, and where the offence is different the mode of procedure may well be different. It is necessary to the conduct of judicial business that Judges should have the power to summarily punish offences which are committed within the Court itself, but it cannot be said to be necessary to the conduct of such business that they should have the power so to punish offences which are committed outside. Nor, as a rule, is there anything in cases of constructive contempt which may not be decided by a jury as well as by a Judge. As the *Times* very properly remarks, the Judge who punishes the essayist or the journalist "has no particular advantage in the facts; the facts are before the whole world; the Judge may be mistaken." Where the alleged offence consists in libelling or disparaging a Judge, the Judge might be the least likely to take an impartial and a dispassionate view of the facts. It may be said that the English bill, although seeking to amend the law, did not go to the length of proposing trial by jury. We have already pointed out, however, that the chief object of the Lord CHANCELLOR's measure was the regulation of the punishment of disobedience to an order of the Court. The power of summarily dealing with offences of this class now before Parliament leaves with the Judges. The proviso attached to the second clause of the bill is to the effect that no publisher of fair comments shall be entitled to the protection afforded by the bill if he publishes such comments in disobedience of the order of a Judge.

To those who, while urging no particular objection to the amendment proposed, ask why there should be any amendment of the law at all, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied that the all but absolute power which is now held by Judges is out of harmony with the spirit of the age, and prejudicial to some of the best interests of society. It is satisfactory that the number of those who question this is becoming exceedingly small. Mr. DALLY reminded the Council that the doctrine of constructive contempt is rejected in America, and in its description of the public opinion of the mother country on the subject the *Times* says:—"Up to a certain point all is clear. No one denies that some limit should be put to the punishment which a court may inflict for an offence against its authority or dignity. It is universally admitted that the present anomalous power, repugnant in every feature to the spirit in which the rest of our criminal law is administered, and the growth of an age when Courts had to struggle against general lawlessness, cannot be permitted to subsist in its present form." As to the correctness of this view there will not be much dispute, and those who are familiar with the events of the last few months will hardly contend that though some amendment in the law may be necessary in the United Kingdom it is not necessary in these colonies.

Mrs. HAMMOND's mission has closed, and, as every other great wave of emotion, has produced disturbances and left results. The disturbances subside as the acting cause ceases; but some of the results doubtless are of such a character as to be permanent and progressive. Nor can we look at the ranged rows of "convicts" at the last meeting as the only results. They numbered but hundreds, Mrs. HAMMOND's hearers must have been numbered by tens of thousands. Her presence, her talent, or her mission, had an attractive power which mastered the desire of the city. "The people went out to hear her" is the only adequate expression. This acknowledged, what drew the people? becomes an interesting question, and the first stage in answering is easy—it was the nature and the purpose of her mission. It was generally understood that Mrs. HAMMOND would deal with the ethics of life, with broad principles of belief, with the prospects of the life to come; and the presence of the vast crowds beneath her platform is testimony to the undying interest of the multitude in these things of eternal concern. Scopicism has not made the people callous, materialism has produced no indifference, curiosity is eager as in the earliest ages. Mrs. HAMMOND had such audiences as no lectures in Sydney ever had before; and yet it is easy to name men who under similar circumstances would attract equal crowds. Let the Bishop of MELBOURNE announce his intention to deal broadly and plainly with the bases of belief upon any series of evenings in that same exhibition building, and a large, if not a precisely similar, crowd will certainly attend. Or, to seek in another direction, had Mr. PROCTOR made his utterances from the same platform, and at the same admission charge, he also would have had hearers crowding the doors and windows. An extraordinary person dealing with a topic of universal concern will always attract universal attention; and, con-

versely, the universal attention is evidence that the topic is of universal concern. That, perhaps, is the first item to be noted.

Of the extraordinary character of the person it is scarcely necessary to speak to those who have heard. Mrs. HAMMOND's voice is a marvel even to those most familiar with great speakers; and, as in duty bound, Mrs. HAMMOND has trained her voice till it is absolutely in control, as the vocal organ of the most accomplished singer. The lady neither raves, rants, nor bawls, but simply preaches to perfection. There is no more necessity to strain ears than powers of understanding. Her words are audible as intelligible. With words gestures are in accord, and through and above all is the indefinable magnetic influence which draws and controls an audience as its possessor desires. We see the same power in other lecturers—in fact, in every great actor. In this possession Mrs. HAMMOND has many rivals; but other lecturers come and go, and of the greatest actors come and go, and what remains? Mr. PROCTOR moves the people almost as much by his lucid exposition and brilliant hypotheses as by his admirable bearing under sense of insult and wrong. Madame RISTON draws into strange sympathy with great creations of the drama; and yet there is no Proctor revival in astronomy, no Ristori dramatic revival. What constitutes the difference between this and those? The mission, the purpose. Mrs. HAMMOND proposes to convert. And this conversion or regeneration, or beginning of new life, is to follow her teaching, to be rightly judged must be properly understood. A loose and bitter criticism would point to the \$800 professed converts, and evil that they were not immediately transformed into saints, and laugh because they were not straightway divorced from human frailty. Common sense has very little sympathy with criticism of that sort. Rational men, even if influenced by the warmest sympathy, will not expect an immediate accession of saints from Mrs. HAMMOND's mission, but will be thoroughly satisfied if convinced of a little more serious reflection and general dissatisfaction with self. If Mrs. HAMMOND has convinced a certain number of persons that they are fitly, and has shown them means by which they can become clean, those persons will naturally, though it may be by spasmodic efforts in the first instance, endeavour to approach cleanliness. It is probable that they will suffer many failures and relapses, but they can hardly sink or relapse into a state below their original condition, and will generally become better citizens and Christians by virtue of their endeavours. The conversion produced by Mrs. HAMMOND's teaching is simply the birth of an impulse whose subsequent development depends upon all the circumstances of life. Is there any good friend and careful watcher of the best interests of the State prepared to assert and to prove that any development of that parent impulse will make for evil in the State? If so, he has hitherto maintained a most absolute silence.

There is a way in which adverse criticism could rationally approach this mission; and that is by proof that it breeds religious discontent. If nothing else were a natural result of Mrs. HAMMOND's mission, it would not be well to have it repeated. If it could be shown that the popular services, which were not in the ordinary interpretation of the term emotional, had a tendency to render the people dissatisfied with all accepted and established teaching and preaching, then it would be necessary to say the movement is a dangerous and a hurtful thing, and unless it carry in itself a complete satisfaction and means of discipline and control, it must loosen bonds which cannot easily be formed again. Such a tendency, however, has not been shown. The Churches generally and wisely are with the mission. They recognise its superior penetrating power, its ability to implant germs or to quicken latent impulses, which, it may be hoped, their milder but more constant influences may nudge to liberal fructification and healthful result. There might also be another reasonable ground of objection in the opening of a better way, and that humanity would welcome with delight. A better way and better work is the best possible argument. Whoever feels possessed of the one and ability for the other should not waste words in criticism, but get to work at once.

The reasons which were published yesterday for the appointment of the proposed Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of the iron railway bridges of the colony are quite sufficient to justify the course which the Minister for Works has suggested to his colleagues. If there is something in the construction of our railways which we have gratulated ourselves upon, it is their durability and safety, particularly with regard to the bridges, which have been built at great cost, and, as we have hitherto believed, with great stability and carefulness; and to know now that the two high officers of the Department who are responsible for the construction and maintenance of those bridges are at variance, not only as to their stability but as to each other's professional skill and fitness for the work of constructing railways or judging of their strength and safety, is to create in the public mind a feeling of uncertainty, to say nothing of alarm, which only a strict and proper inquiry will tend to remove. No delay which can be avoided should take place. In a matter of this importance the inquiry should be prompt and searching. Many months have passed since the differences between Mr. COWDRAY and Mr. WINTROE became apparent, and as long ago as the 30th June last the MINISTER FOR WORKS expressed his intention to ask his colleagues to consent to the appointment of a Royal Commission. The only thing in which Mr. WINTROE may possibly have erred is in the delay which has been allowed to occur since the period when the circumstances of the dispute were definitely before him. Immediately Mr. COWDRAY's charges had been referred to Mr. WHITTON, and Mr. WINTROE was convinced of the impossibility of arriving at a decision in the case without first having a proper inquiry made, the recommendation for the appointment of a commission should have been laid before the Cabinet, and the commission should have been appointed. There may have been in this case, however, as there frequently is in cases of this kind, some difficulties in the way of immediate action. When some of the chief officers of the department, to whom advice and guidance a Minister necessarily gives a large degree of himself, are anxious differing in the recommendations which they make for his removal, and by their differences threatening not only the good order of the department but the due carrying out and supervision of great public works in which the protection of the public from injury to life or limb is involved, the Minister is in a very peculiar position, and must of necessity carefully consider what would be the best plan to adopt in dealing with the matter. In the appointment of the Royal Commission care should be taken that the commissioners are men who by their professional ability and experience may be expected to clearly understand the case submitted to them for inquiry, and to give a decision which will either renew the confidence of the public in the safety of the railways or point out definitely what

requires to be done to remove any actual or possible risk of danger.

In another column will be found the reply of a correspondent to some comments of ours on the non-publication of English liabilities in the quarterly average returns of colonial banks. It will be observed that the defectiveness of the returns is admitted, but excused on a variety of grounds. It is said that the London liabilities were introduced confusion might arise, as it would be difficult to determine in which colony such figures should be returned. Banks represented in different colonies would be in danger of repeating the same transaction. But surely if one of the Sydney banks received a sum of money by way of deposit from London, it would be debited in Sydney, not in Melbourne. The money would be debited in one colony only. Every bank would take very good care that any part of its liabilities should not be duplicated in returns furnished to the Government, lest an inference damaging to its own stability should be drawn therefrom. We fail to see that directors would have reason to regard as arbitrary and inquisitorial legislation any requirement for the separate publication of extra-colonial liabilities. It would be for the public advantage to have some general statement of the kind. With the quick communication now obtaining with London, it may be doubted whether there would be any greater delay in the publication of quarterly returns of some of the banks than there is at the present time. From six weeks to two months elapses after the quarter's termination before the publication of the full return in some instances owing to the delays in getting figures from distant colonial branches. People ordinarily do not make elaborate calculations to get at the actual position of a bank. They are more likely to take the total assets and liabilities, and assume that if the former exceed the latter very greatly the position of the bank is very strong. But if, as we have shown, the banks omit a considerable part of their liabilities, ordinary people are likely to be misled; and the difficulty is not met by the half-yearly reports, which are only published to the shareholders. Moreover in one or two respects these returns are not under the law prescribed. The *Insurance and Banking Record* mentions that some of the banks do include their English liabilities in the returns furnished in the colonies. If so, do so why should not all? It is very evident that there is no real change required in the form of quarterly bank returns. The fact that there is not uniformity in the practice of the banks constitutes a good reason for amendment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By this morning's cablesgrams it will be seen that Anatolia, in Asia Minor, has been visited by an earthquake. Twenty thousand persons were rendered homeless, and it is reported that not fewer than a thousand lost their lives. Several villages were entirely wrecked, and 20,000 have been subsumed in England towards the cost of an expedition to New Guinea, and already 500 persons have applied to be allowed to join it. A letter has been written to the Times warning the public against the dangers of the proposed expedition. The Spanish Ambassador at Paris has withdrawn his resignation. A team of Kaffir cricketers will, it is expected, visit England to engage in a series of matches. The first portion of the Calabrian shipment of New Zealand meat realised an average of 6d. per lb. at Smithfield. The London meat market is said to be glutted just at present.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Sydney Municipal Council was held at the Town Hall yesterday, for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the City Engineer's Department. The Mayor occupied the chair, and a large number of the aldermen were present. It will be remembered that Alderman D. Young made a statement to the effect that the department mentioned was rotten from top to bottom, at that one of the officials connected with it was in the habit of receiving testimonials from men engaged under him. Upon this, on the motion of Alderman Chapman, it was resolved that an inquiry should be held into the working of the department, and accordingly the inquiry was held yesterday. The witnesses examined were the Town Clerk, the City Engineer, and Mr. Robertson, one of the water-inspectors, and the evidence they gave will be found in another column. Further evidence will be taken, and the inquiry stands adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

The telegraphic report of the proceedings in the Victorian Legislative Assembly, published in our issue of yesterday, contained some references to a practice which it was alleged was carried on of having newspapers and trade circulars printed in Sydney for circulation in Victoria, in order to evade payment of the postage rate charged on newspapers and circulars posted in Victoria, and Mr. Berry was represented as having said that he had been corresponding with the Sydney authorities for some time on the subject. With regard to this we learn on inquiry that a communication was received from the Victorian Postal Department, in which the principal complaint was that a publication known as the *Tasmanian* had been surreptitiously sent into this colony, and not only distributed here but sent back to Victoria, and distributed there as a newspaper, free from any charge for postage, and upon receipt of this communication Mr. Trickett wrote a minute, in which he pointed out that the *Tasmanian* was a publication which the Postal Department of this colony had refused to transmit through the post as a newspaper free of charge. The letter from the Victorian Postal Department, after complaining that newspapers or papers are printed in Victoria, taken over to New South Wales, and posted there for transmission to and delivery in Victoria, so as to avoid the postal rate levied in Victoria, suggested two remedies:—(1) "The careful enforcement of the regulation which allows only newspapers printed in New South Wales to be transmitted through the post free," and (2) "the re-imposition of a charge upon intercolonial newspapers." With regard to the first suggestion, Mr. Trickett wrote that of course the regulation would be enforced as far as practicable, but that this would be ineffective in preventing imposition, as it would often be impossible to say where the paper sent through the post were printed; and with regard to the second, that it must be borne in mind that it had become a matter of public policy in this colony to transmit newspapers through the post office free of charge, and at present it could not be known how any charge could be made. These are matters of fact. The Postmaster-General will do all that can be done to prevent the practice complained of from being carried on, but fraud of this nature is very difficult to detect. At the present time the authorities of the Postal Department are not aware of any publication being sent into this colony for the purpose of evading the Victoria postage rate.

The University Degrees Bill, introduced into the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Reid yesterday, is but a short measure. The following are the enabling clauses:—1. The Senate is hereby empowered to give instruction and grant such degrees and certificates in the nature of degrees as it shall think fit in all branches of knowledge except theology or divinity, provided that no student in the University shall be compelled to attend lectures upon or to pass examinations in any of the following subjects—namely, ethics, metaphysics, and modern history. 2. All persons upon whom the degree of master or doctor shall be conferred, in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, shall have the same rights and privileges within the University hitherto enjoyed by graduates holding the degree of master of arts, doctor of laws, or doctor of medicine, and all persons upon whom, in pursuance of the said provisions, the degree of bachelor, or any other certificate or qualification which the senate may by by-law declare to be equivalent rank to the degree of bachelor of arts, shall have the same rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by bachelors of arts within the said University. 3. The benefits and advantages of the University and the provisions of the Act relating thereto shall be deemed to extend to women equally with men.

There are 16 clauses in the bill to "regulate public watering places and to protect certain reserves from trespass," introduced into the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Abbott yesterday. The first clause contains the short title, and the interpretation of terms is in the second clause. By clause 3 power is given to the Governor to establish public watering places, and for accommodation and agistment of travelling stock. Power is given to the Governor in clause 4 to appoint inspectors and overseers, who shall be ex officio inspectors of stock. Clause 5 enacts that it shall be lawful for Ministers to construct tanks, dams, or other works for storing or providing water adjacent to any road, or upon any travelling stock reserves, or public watering-places. By clause 6 the Governor may, from time to time, let by tender or auction, for any period not exceeding ten years, any such tanks or waterworks, upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed expedient, and the lessee shall supply water to travelling stock, at rates to be fixed by regulation. Clause 8 gives the Governor power to vest public water-places in trustees for any period not exceeding three years. Power is given in clause 9 to impound stock and trespassing upon any public watering place or public reservoir. A second clause by stock belonging to the same owner shall be deemed a wilful trespass. Any person obstructing travelling stock in the lawful use of any public watering place, or in the use of any pasture or water to which such stock are entitled, shall be liable by clause 10 to a penalty of £20. Clause 11 provides that every owner or person in charge of stock shall produce and show to the lessee or caretaker of watering places his permit or travelling statement on demand, under a penalty of £25. The next two clauses provide penalties for destroying or injuring waterworks, and for lessees or trustees neglecting to carry out the regulations. Clause 14 gives the Governor power to frame regulations.

CLAUSE 15 provides for a right of appeal, and clause 16 provides for the recovery of penalties. A TELGRAM received yesterday by a business firm in this city announces that abundance of rain has fallen during the past few days on the Barcoo, in Queensland, at the head of the Warrego and Lagoon rivers. At Tambo and at Blackall it was raining steadily yesterday.

On Wednesday the weather was remarkable for its great heat, but yesterday there was a complete change. Shortly after 7 p.m. on Wednesday the sky had a very threatening appearance, and there was a great deal of lightning and some thunder, but little or no rain fell. The breeze from the southward, however, freshened again, and somewhat reduced the temperature. Yesterday morning the sky was quite obscured by clouds, and light showers fell during the day. There was ready for inspection; but in accordance with a recent regulation, very properly made by the Stock Department, such inspection cannot be made without an order from the inspector of stock.

We have been shown by the Hon. Colonial Secretary a telegram received by him yesterday from Messrs. W. S. Dowell, D. A. Carter, G. A. Shanahan, G. R. Mills, and T. L. Egett, representing the Free Selectors' Association at Lawntown, as follows:—"Lawntown has received a sum of money by way of deposit from London, not in

New York and Vermont. Each sheep catalogued is registered either in the American *Merino Register* or the *Vermont Merino Register*, publications the editors of which are very careful in the matter of accepting, bought but well-authenticated pedigrees. Like other American sheep which have been landed on these shores, this recent shipment's special commendation is density of fleece. They are well covered and of fair size and shape, but after a long voyage, followed by dipping, are not in that which may be termed "show condition." They were shown in April, but even now each presents a heavy coat of wool of strong combing quality. The "wrinkles" characteristic of the pure Spanish type are in the absence of a full fleece, very clearly developed. These sheep are now ready for inspection; but in accordance with a recent regulation, very properly made by the Stock Department, such inspection cannot be made without an order from the inspector of stock.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Technical Education was held in the boardroom, Colonial Secretary's office, on Wednesday afternoon. The following members were present:—Mr. Edward Combes, C.M.G., M.P., president; Mr. James Barnet, Dr. Delgrave, Mr. Owen Blackett, Professor Liveridge, Mr. Angus Mackay, Mr. B. L. Murray, M.P., Mr. J. N. Oxley, Mr. G. F. Poole, Mr. H. C. Russell, Mr. Norman Selfe, Mr. John Sutherland, M.P., and Mr. C. S. Wilkinson. A letter was read from Alderman John Young, apologising for non-attendance. A report from Mr. Henry, art master of the Technical College, respecting the present system of imparting drawing instruction in the Public schools of the colony, was received and referred to the technical agencies and organising committee. A progress report from No. 5 committee, containing a recommendation in regard to lectures and appointments, was adopted. A return of the classes of the Technical College was submitted, showing that during the quarter ended September 30 there were 5,584 entries, representing 5,522 individual students, from whom £2,683 was received as class fees. It was resolved that the Minister of Public Instruction be asked to obtain, through the Agent-General, copies of all books, papers, &c., issued by the British and Foreign Governments on the subject of technical education.

NEARLY a month ago the Hon. W. J. Trickett, Postmaster-General, caused a letter to be addressed to the Government of each of the other colonies asking its concurrence in the Government of this colony opening negotiations with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for a reduction in the charges made by the company for messages by cable, on the understanding that the colonies which became parties to the agreement should guarantee the company against loss by reason of such reduction. Up to the present time no answer has been received from either of the Government's communications.

From a return recently laid before Parliament with reference to the attendance of the individual members of the Board of Health, it appears that that body, during the year 1882, and up to April 1883, had 120 meetings, at which the Mayor of Sydney attended 12 times; the Under-Secretary of Finance and Trade, 20 times; the Inspector-General of Police, 31 times; the Health Officer, 39 times; Dr. Forster, 25 times; Dr. Maclellan, 23 times; Dr. MacLaurin, 20 times; Dr. West, 17 times; and Sir A. Rose, 10 times. It is explained in a footnote that Mr. Maclellan succeeded Mr. Allyson as health officer on the 1st June, 1882, and that he sat on the board in his official position. As Dr. Maclellan attended 25 meetings previous to his appointment as health officer, and as health officer he attended 14 times. He therefore attended the whole of the meetings.

With respect to the rabbit pest and the best means for its abatement, some correspondence which I received through the Stock Branch of the Department of Mines was handed to us yesterday by the Chief Inspector of Stock, showing that wool saturated with bisulphide of carbon in its pure state had been successfully employed in the burrows.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last evening an accident occurred on the premises occupied by Messrs. Lloyd and Horborrow, drapers, 171, George-street, through an escape of gas. It appears that the escaping gas communicated with the burning jets of a glass chandelier in the shop, the result being that the intense heat completely destroyed the latter, but the flame was fortunately prevented from doing further damage and was subsequently extinguished. Constable Portus, who entered the place and turned the gas off at the meter, unfortunately met with a serious accident by falling through a trap door. He was taken to his home, where he was attended to by Dr. Egan. It is feared that he has sustained some internal injuries. A number of the fire brigades, including the Insurance Brigade, turned out, but their services were not required.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Argus* who favours the volcanic dust theory as the cause of the popular sanitary disease now occurring quotes the following passages from "Judd on Volcanoes" (*Intern. Scient. Series*, pp. 69 and 71):—"It is related by Mr. Scrope, who watched the Vesuvian eruption of 1822, which lasted for nearly a month, that during the earlier stages of the outburst fragments of enormous size were thrown out of the crater, but that as the eruption proceeded the fragments gradually decreased in size, till at last only the most impalpable dust issued from the vent. This dust filled the atmosphere, producing in the city of Naples a darkness that might be felt, and so excessively finely divided was it that it penetrated into all drawers, boxes, and the most closely-fastened receptacles, filling them completely."

Professor Bonney has examined the volcanic dust from Cotopaxi, and calculated that it would take from 4000 to 25,000 particles to make up a grain in weight. The very finely-divided volcanic dust is often blown to enormous distances from the volcano out of which it has been ejected. The force of the steam current carrying the fragments into the atmosphere is often so great that they rise to the height of several miles above the mountain. Here they may actually pass into the upper currents of the atmosphere, and be borne away to the distance of many hundreds or thousands of miles. Hence it is not an unusual circumstance for vessels at sea to encounter at great distances from land falling showers of this finely-divided volcanic dust, which is carried by the winds and spread over every part of the ocean."

A LONDON paper credits a Kiesengen contemporary with having unconsciously invented that much-needed instrument a political barometer. The invention consists simply in a record of Prince Bismarck's weight on the various occasions on which he has visited Kiesengen. In 1874, when the *Kulturmuseum* was at its height, he weighed 207lb. (German), rising gradually to 216lb. in 1878, out of satisfaction presumably at the results of the Berlin Congress and his victory over Prince Gortschakoff, and even to 217lb. in 1879, when he had secured Austria for an ally. The domestic squabbles of succeeding years, however, seem to have told upon him somewhat, for from the climax of 1879 he sank slowly to 202

horse ran him against a tree and fractured his skull. He was picked up dead.

Colonel Erskine has officially called the attention of the Government to the large number of discussions which take place from her Majesty's ships of war in Australian waters. He pointed out that unless the Government did its duty, the pirates would effect the apprehension of all deserters, it will become impossible to efficiently maintain vessels such as the Nelson in commission.

The Premier has promised every assistance in arresting offenders.

Mr. R. S. Pyrce has returned from Sydney, where he sought co-operation in a proposed conference of the Victorian Engineers' Association. He is now on a visit to the country districts for the same purpose, and Captain Howson proceeds shortly to New Zealand with a similar object in view.

Joseph Hanlon, a butcher, while attempting to cross a flooded creek near Nathalia on Tuesday was drowned.

At a meeting of the University council this evening it was resolved to submit to the senate a statute legalizing the new regulations which have given rise to so serious a disagreement between the two bodies. It is considered probable that a compromise will be arrived at.

Mr. Wood to-day stated to the Tariff Commission that the Shop Commission intended to recommend such stringent rules and regulations regarding female labour as to make it much more preferable for girls to accept domestic service than to engage in shop duties.

The agricultural implement makers' strike at Horsham has been settled on the basis of eight hours pay for eight hours work, and extra pay beyond that time. The men being satisfied intend to resume work forthwith.

A strange discovery of human remains has been made, evidently of a body torn to pieces by dogs. The scene of the discovery is near Dimboola, and the mutilated remains have been recognized as those of a Mrs. Welsh, who has been missing from her home, near Ararat, some time. There is as yet no clue as to the cause of her death.

Two men have been found dead on Woods' Point track. Their death is supposed to be the result of their eating a steak cut from a dead bullock which was found on the track close by.

It is understood that Mr. John Woods, M.L.A., and Mr. Thomas Bent, M.L.A., together with a number of colonists, will be present at the opening of the Oculata Exhibition.

The bootmakers' strike continues; about 200 men are still out. The Operatives' Union has decided to have the passage of these men if they desire to leave Melbourne to proceed to the other colonies, excepting Adelaide, where a similar strike exists.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, THURSDAY.

Mr. C. C. Rawlins, of Melbourne, who is representing some Victorian capitalists, is now in Brisbane, after visiting the Wide Bay district for the purpose of making arrangements to purchase coal land at the Burraum, where it is proposed to construct a railway or tramway to the coast in Hervey Bay. The intended project will probably be submitted to Parliament. The company are seeking the privilege of selecting 1000 acres of Burraum coal land at the market value. They are proposing purchasing 2000 acres of water frontage there for wharf purposes.

The steamer Archer has arrived at Cooktown from Thursday Island with 110 cases of pearlshell.

The latest crushing of No. 1 North Phoenix, Gympie, yielded 707 cwt. of gold. A dividend of 12 1/2 per cent. has since been declared.

The Young Men's Christian Association celebrated their first anniversary to-night at a tea and public meeting. The gathering was a great success, and the attendance very large. The association is in a prosperous condition and now numbers 218 members. Subscriptions amounting to nearly £100 were made at the meeting.

The weather to-day was fine and hot.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, THURSDAY.

The Government, by a minute to the Marine Board, is of opinion that compulsory pilotage is necessary in Spencer's Gulf. The Board have adopted a motion to the effect that they see no reason why they should reverse their decision that compulsory pilotage was unnecessary.

Bishop Kennington, who is now on a missionary tour in the Port Lincoln district, accompanied by his chaplain, left Mount Gambier on Monday, and intends to proceed along the western coast to Streaky Bay, whence he will travel through the Flinders Ranges to Port Augusta on the way home.

The gardeners' picnic took place at Henley Beach to-day. There were over 2000 visitors.

In the Banco Court to-day, the alleged nuisance case with respect to Messrs. Burford and Co.'s soap works came on for hearing. Judgment was reserved on the question as to whether the conviction should be quashed or a new trial granted. The Chief Justice said that the Court would give judgment whilst Parliament was in session, because it was probable that the decision of the Court would require the passing of another Act of Parliament dealing with noxious trades.

PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

The last average yield of cane here, so far, is 80 to 100 tons per acre, with an average density of 10 degrees given from 5 tons sugar per acre and upwards.

The weather is very warm.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROBART, THURSDAY.

In the House the Ministry announced to-day that they proposed to prorogue Parliament on or about Friday week until the 13th November next, when the rejected Railway Bill would be reintroduced. It was explained that the prorogation was for a short time, because a letter had been received from the Premier of Victoria stating that the annexation conference to be held in Sydney could not be postponed beyond the date now fixed. In the Council a motion for adjournment was moved, and thereupon the conduct of the Ministry was condemned by some of the members on the ground that the House had been insulted in the persons of some of its members. Nine of the members desired a vote of censure, and the Chair Secretary, however, explained that Tasmania must be represented at the Sydney conference, which was to be the most important representative meeting ever held. The angry feeling of the House seemed to be considerably allayed by this explanation, and the motion for adjournment was withdrawn.

COUNTRY NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEWCASTLE, THURSDAY.

The men at the Duckenfield colliery held a meeting to-day, at which it was resolved that the check inspectors go round the colliery to-morrow, and report upon the ventilation of the mine. The miners' general secretary, Mr. Curley, was present. The situation having been discussed at a deputation waited on the manager to ascertain if the check inspectors would be permitted to view the mine, the deputation reported what had taken place, and Mr. Curley, by instructions, then interviewed the Government Examiner of Colliards to learn the nature of his report respecting the mine, which was to the effect that there was more than sufficient air in it. The check inspector and the examiner intend together visiting the mine to-morrow, when it is expected work will be resumed. The result of this consultation is watched with interest, as it is believed that the excuse for the stoppage of the work was groundless.

The Roman Catholic picnic to-day was largely attended. Twenty-six railway carriages were filled with excursionists. The affair was very successful, although the rain, which began to fall at 5 o'clock p.m., caused some discomfort.

The Leununda, with 3091 bags of wool, for London direct, leaves on Saturday.

ALBURY, THURSDAY.

The inquiry on the body of the unknown man found at Black Range was continued to-day. From the additional evidence brought forward there seems to be good reason for believing the body to be that of an unknown lunatic who was for a few months ago wandering about in the ranges, and who was suddenly lost sight of. The displacement of the cervical vertebrae is still unaccounted for. The lunatic referred to was last seen not far from the spot where the body was found. The inquest was further adjourned.

BAIRDWOOD, THURSDAY.

The country looks magnificent, and there is every prospect of a plentiful harvest. The orchards never looked more promising.

Heavy showers fell last week.

EGEO, THURSDAY.

The country here is looking magnificently owing to the recent rainfall. This copious rain will do much good.

CASINO, THURSDAY.

During the past week the rainfall has registered 34 inches. This copious rain will do much good.

CHOOKEWELL, MONDAY.

At a special meeting of the Richmond Land Reform League, held at Pitcher's Hotel this afternoon, it was decided that Messrs. Howard (the president) and Brodrick (the secretary) should represent the league at the coming conference. It was further resolved that the delegates exercise their own judgment in dealing with any matters brought before the conference. The Land Bill was fully discussed by the meeting, and its provisions not with general approval.

GLEN INNES, THURSDAY.

At the lands office yesterday a scrubland lot of land, 3 rods 8 perches in extent, brought \$60 per acre. The land is about one mile from the town.

GUNDAGAI, THURSDAY.

There is an abundance of green crops visible everywhere, owing to the recent rainfall; and the weather now promises to be fine.

GOULBURN, THURSDAY.

The Circuit Court adjourned its sittings to-day. Dr. Cox Arie, lately prosecutor at Yass, who was convicted yesterday of fraudulent insolvency, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. Charles J. Moss, convicted on two charges of embezzlement, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. The sittings were adjourned.

The court's claim in the breach of contract. The case is not yet concluded.

The Church of England Bazaar, in aid of the Diocesan Society, was opened to-day. The hall in which it was held was tastefully decorated, the display of articles very attractive, and the selection large.

LISMORE, THURSDAY.

At the lands office yesterday a scrubland lot of land, 3 rods 8 perches in extent, brought \$60 per acre. The land is about one mile from the town.

MARIBOROUGH, THURSDAY.

At the lands office to-day 540 acres were selected. There is an abundance of green crops visible everywhere, owing to the recent rainfall; and the weather now promises to be fine.

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

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MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

Great indignation is expressed at the accusations made against Mr. Stewart by Mr. Gilmore in regard to the Illawarra railway route. The words of the people of this district are favourable to the Illawarra Valley route in preference to the higher and longer one via Bottles Forest. The application for a railway was confirmed by the State Government. Mr. Gilmore's bill was introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. B. H. Morrissey, and passed.

On the motion of the House, go into Committee of Supply. Mr. John McIvor moved a resolution declaring that the sum of £800 per annum paid to Sir Andrew Clarke, formerly Surveyor-General of this colony, was illegal, he holding another position of profit under the Imperial Parliament. He described the position as a gross fraud. The Attorney-General said this was a legal question, and the Government were inquiry into it, but he deprecated the charge of fraud. After a further discussion Mr. Service said he hoped that the House, after paying almost £2000 to Sir Andrew Clarke, would not suddenly stop the pension before the Government had completed the proposed Inquiry as to its legality. The motion was ultimately withdrawn, and the House went into Committee of Supply to consider the additional estimates.

PARLIAMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADELAIDE, THURSDAY.

In the Legislative Assembly—which only sat to-day—the Chief Secretary mentioned that the North Face of LeFevre's Peninsula, which had been recently erected, obstructed the public road, and that in consequence legal proceedings against the Government for compensation had been taken by the owners of the adjoining property. The Government were now negotiating for the purchase of land for opening up another road.

The Crown Lands Bill, giving further concessions to the farmers, had a third time, and passed. A bill amending the Government's bill for the sale of Government farm reserves in the hills without the consent of Parliament was read a third time and passed. Notice was given for the introduction of a bill for the construction of a railway from Adelaide to Willunga, a distance of 27 miles, on the 5 foot 3 inches gauge. The estimated cost of this line is £270,000. The Estimates were further considered in committee of supply. Several reductions, amounting in all to about £10,000, were made on the proposed items of education, mechanics' institutions, and art galleries. The whole vote for the purchase of new pictures for the Art Gallery was struck out, after a long discussion. The estimates of all the lines taken were passed unanimous.

OVERLAND PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBURY, THURSDAY.

The following passes through to-day:—Mrs. Nellie Stewart, Miss Maggie Stewart, Mr. Stevenson, Mrs. Liddell, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Steere, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Tidwell, J. G. Gilligan, L. Arcte, J. H. Green, C. G. Miller, C. Dartagnan, G. R. Stevens, A. Britton.

For Melbourne (by express): Miss Adelman, Miss Joseph, Mrs. A. Joseph, Mrs. Joseph, Mrs. Petman and child.

For Sydney (by ordinary train): Mr. Howard Vernon, Mrs. and Mrs. G. Alexander.

For Melbourne (by ordinary train): Mrs. and Mrs. A. Davis and child, Misses A. Isaac, G. H. Schuster, O. Biele, J. Dixon, D. Winsor.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROBART, THURSDAY.

In the House the Ministry announced to-day that they proposed to prorogue Parliament on or about Friday week until the 13th November next, when the rejected Railway Bill would be reintroduced. It was explained that the prorogation was for a short time, because a letter had been received from the Premier of Victoria stating that the annexation conference to be held in Sydney could not be postponed beyond the date now fixed. In the Council a motion for adjournment was moved, and thereupon the conduct of the Ministry was condemned by some of the members on the ground that the House had been insulted in the persons of some of its members. Nine of the members desired a vote of censure, and the Chair Secretary, however, explained that Tasmania must be represented at the Sydney conference, which was to be the most important representative meeting ever held. The angry feeling of the House seemed to be considerably allayed by this explanation, and the motion for adjournment was withdrawn.

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ROBART, THURSDAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Auction Sales.

IMPERATIVE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION
SATURDAY, 20th OCTOBER, at 11 a.m.,
ABBOTSFORD HOUSE, No. 119, PRINCES-STREET,
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
GLASS, CHINA, VALUABLE ELECTROPLATE
LARGE AND MASSIVE DINING-TABLE
BENTWOOD ARMCHAIR, STICKING CLOCK
LARGE AND VERY HANDSOME PIANO GLASSES
ELEGANT WALNUT MUSIC CANTERBURY
PIANO, & ODEOGRAPH.—"The Reading Madonna"
BRILLIANT-TONED WALNUT PIANOFORTE, by RONISCH,
rich and sonorous in tone, uniquely finished, full compass.
A large iron safe.

ELEGANT WALNUT MUSIC CANTERBURY
Handsome Crocodile-Hair and UMBRELLA STAND
Ball Table and Ball Chair, Walnut-Scripter,

The FURNITURE
of
TEN BEDROOMS,
KITCHEN and LAUNDRY UTENSILS, &c.
To Furniture Warehouses, Private Buyers, and General
Dealers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received
instructions to sell by auction, without reserve, at ABBOTSFORD
HOUSE, No. 119, Princes-street, on SATURDAY, 20th
October, at 11 o'clock, the
THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNI-
TURE, CHINA, GLASS, PLATES, &c.

THE PIANO IS A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT, nearly new,
and is well worthy of particular attention.

CATALOGUES OBTAINABLE AT THE ROOMS, THIS DAY,
AT 12 O'CLOCK.

On VIEW THIS DAY from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and before com-
mencement of sale on Saturday.

Preliminary Notice.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION
on WEDNESDAY, 24th October, at 11 a.m.,
THE VALUABLE STOCK OF JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-
PLATE, SILVER, &c., &c.

VALUABLE STOCK OF JEWELLERY,
ELECTROPLATE,
STERLING SILVER,
&c., &c.

VALUABLE SOLID MARBLE DINING-ROM, DRAWING-
ROOM, and BED CHAMBER-CLOCKS,
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

UNRESERVED SALE, BY ORDER OF THE
EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MR. WILLIAM MAC DONNELL.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been
favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at their
Rooms, Spring-street, on WEDNESDAY, 24th October, at 11
a.m., the
THE VALUABLE STOCK OF JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-
PLATE, SILVER, &c., &c.

VALUABLE SOLID MARBLE CLOCKS, removed from the premises of Messrs. W.
Mac Donald and Co., Jewellers, George-street, to the
Rooms of the Auctioneers, for convenience of sale.

* CATALOGUES WILL BE DULY PUBLISHED FOR
GENERAL DISTRIBUTION IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

OPEN TO INSPECTION SHORTLY.

THIS DAY, 19th instant, at 10 o'clock.

Insolvent Estate of Mary Norman.
STOCK-IN-TRADE OF GROCERIES, &c.

CADOGAN and CRANE (successors to H. Vaughan),
have received instructions from the official assignee to sell
by auction, on the premises, Parramatta-road, Ashfield,
the above.

Without reserve.

SATURDAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock.

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ALFRED JONES.

Stock-in-trade of a Printer—Press, Type, &c.

CADOGAN and CRANE (successors to H. Vaughan),
have received instructions from the official assignee to sell
by auction, on the premises, Parramatta-road, Ashfield,
the above.

The above, without reserve.

LADIES' and GENT'L'S. HOGSKIN SADDLES.

THIS DAY, 19th OCTOBER, at 11.

For Impresario Sale.

JAMES RODD is instructed by those concerned to sell
by auction, at the Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street,

A consignment of the above, which are for unreserved
sale.

THIS DAY, 19th October, at 11 a.m.,

Invoices of Cutlers, E. P. Goods, Brushware, Clocks, Silver
Goods, Fancy Ware, &c., &c.

JAMES RODD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, 7,
Wynyard-street.

Invokes and open stock of the above, brought forward for
absence sale.

TUESDAY, 23rd October, at 3 o'clock.

100 and 1000 DOZENS assorted
SOAPS, PARASIFLES, &c.

BENNETT, LITTLE, and CO. will sell by auction, at
the Sydney Produce Exchange Auction Rooms, as above.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19.

UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION
of
LADIES' GOLD and SILVER WATCHES
EMERALD, SAPPHIRE and GEM SETS
GOLD BUTTERFLY and HALFBUTTERFLY
Silver Jewellery and KEEPS, LOCKETS
WEDDING-RINGS and KEPPERS, LOCKETS
Brooches, Alabaster, Specimens, &c., &c.

By order of the Trustees in an Assigned Estate.

LOUIS COHEN has received instructions from the
Trustees in an Assigned Estate to sell by auction, at the
Rooms, 222, George-street, THIS DAY, October 19th, at 11
o'clock.

The above, removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale.

Terms—no Reserve.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19th.

To Stationers, Fancy Warehouses, Dealers, and others.

UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION
of
4 Cases CHRISTMAS and BIRTHDAY CARDS,
very Elegant Design.

Just landed ex Phasis.

NOTICE TO PURCHASEES.

We have given general notice in subjoining to the public of New
South Wales, that we are in possession of a large amount of Messrs.
CALDWELL and CO., the well and favourably known Melbourne
firm, who have for several years given special attention to the
production of first-class furniture, and who have
been engaged in the manufacture of various articles, such as
chairs, tables, &c. (see pamphlet of newspaper reports),
and trust the same will come forward and judge for themselves
of the quality of the articles, and the value of which are
guaranteed PURE, WELL MATURED, and according to samples
shown. All will be delivered free in Sydney.

Samples will be forwarded to intending buyers.

Catalogues on application.

FRASER and CO., City Mart.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23,
at the Argyle Bond.

SALVAGE GOODS.

Ex BULL. of FINLAND.

On account of whom it may concern.

By order of the Agents, Messrs. YOUNG and LARK.

FASER and CO. will sell by auction, as above,
116 packages salvage goods.

Particulars in catalogues.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, October 23,
at 3 o'clock,
on board the steamship
GLADSTONE,
lying at Dibbs' Wharf.

IMMIGRANT SURPLUS STORES,
GLADSTONE.

By order of
Messrs. DANAHY, GEDYE, and CO.,
and
Captain JACKSON.

These stores are of superior quality and in excellent condition, as
PRESERVED MEATS, TIERCE'S PRIME MESS BEEF, PRE-
SERVED POTATOES, PRIME MESS PORK, FLOUR,
WHEAT, COOKING POWDER, SALT, SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEA, COKE, LAST SPICE, TURNIPS, PINEAPPLE, Split Peas,
CURRANTS, Mustard, Pepper, Limejuice, Salt, Sago, Condensed
EGGS, Marmalade, Sultana, Jam, Biscuits, Soap, Baking
Powder, Vinegar, &c., &c.

This shipment of real grand furniture, for
QUALITY and DESIGN, is equal to
THE REQUIREMENTS of FIRST-CLASS MANSIONS,
as well as those of the middle class. Parties, therefore, in
quest of the above, are invited to inspect this splendid shipment.

FURNISHINGS OF A SUPERIOR DESCRIPTION
are especially invited to inspect this splendid shipment.

FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCE MECHANICS,
and every line of which must be positively sold under
the hammer.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

Descriptive Catalogues in course of preparation.

Full particulars in future issue.

LOUIS COHEN has received instructions from Mr. T.
Cox to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 222, George-street,
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23,
at 11 o'clock,
6 Cases.

VERY SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE FURNITURE,
personally selected by Mr. T. Cox.

Just landed ex Phasis, from London.

This shipment of real grand furniture, for
QUALITY and DESIGN, is equal to
THE REQUIREMENTS of FIRST-CLASS MANSIONS,
as well as those of the middle class. Parties, therefore, in
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6 Cases.

VERY SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE FURNITURE,
as above.

Terms as sale.

HARBOUR VIEW ESTATE.
Lithos, now ready. Richardson and Wrench.

GRANVILLE SALE TO-MORROW (Saturday).
Free tickets per 2½ train. Richardson and Wrench.

NORTH SHORE ESTATE.
"Who reference to the North shore steam ferry and wire
tramway, we are informed that the necessary plans are in hand,
and that the work will be completed in time for the present
time."—Vis. S. M. Herald, October 17.

The SALE of St. Leonards Park, next to the Berry Estate, at
North Shore, and the main tramway route, will take place on
the Ground, at 8 a.m., NEXT SATURDAY.

HARDIE and GORMAN.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 19th instant,
at 11 o'clock sharp.
TO FURNISHING WAREHOUSEMEN, PIANOFORTE
SELLERS, &c.

EXTENSIVE UNRESERVED SALE
of
WALNUT and BLACK GOLD PIANOS
PIPE and CHIMNEY GLASSES
CARPETS, RUSS, &c.

Just landed, ex Ravenwood.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their
Rooms, 19th October, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 19th
instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

A consignment of the above, comprising—
Every choice walnut piano, by famous, metal tuning
trunked, &c., &c.

Every choice black and gold piano,
trunked, &c., &c.

Every choice pipe and chimney glass,
trunked, &c., &c.

Every choice carpet, by famous, patent check action,
trunked, &c., &c.

Every choice Russ carpet, by famous, metal tuning
trunked, &c., &c.

Every choice rug, by famous, metal tuning
trunked, &c., &c.

Every choice rug, by famous, metal tuning
trunked, &c., &c.

Every choice rug, by famous, metal tuning
trunked, &c., &c.

Every choice rug, by famous, metal tuning
trunked, &c., &c.

Every choice rug, by famous, metal tuning
trunked, &c., &c.

Every choice rug, by famous, metal tuning
trunked, &c., &c.

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trunked, &c., &c.

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trunked, &c., &c.

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trunked, &c., &c.

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trunked, &c., &c.

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trunked, &c., &c.

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